

B. dilata in appearance has the facies of *B. carolinensis* (West.) but has a much more explanate abdominal edge and much less prominent shoulder; the basal three antennal segments are much more reddish in *B. dilata* and contrast more with the two much darker distal ones; the exaporating area is not impressed in its metasternal disc as in *B. carolinensis* and the auricle of the orifice is several times larger than in that species; the marginal teeth of the pronotum are much more blunt and retrorse than in *B. carolinensis*. It is in the structure of the male genital cup that this species (*B. dilata*) is unique; no other species that I have examined has the lateral lobes protruding and dilated as in this one.

HISTER CILIATUS RECORDED FROM ARIZONA. (Coleoptera—Histeridae).

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Hister ciliatus was described by Lewis (1888—*Biologia Centrali Americana*, Coleoptera vol. 2, pt. 1, p. 199) from four specimens taken by Sallé in Guanajuato, Mexico. This seems to be the only published record of this species.

It is represented in our collection by 18 specimens collected by Mr. Howard E. Hinton at Tejupilco, D. F., Mexico, in July 1932, and 4 specimens collected by Mr. A. A. Nichol at Tucson, Arizona, January 12, 1928. The Arizona specimens are a new record for the United States.

Although the genus *Hister* is large, the species *ciliatus* is easily recognized. It is entirely black in color, and the sides of the prothorax are ciliate beneath. With the possible exception noted below, only one other North American species—*Hister laevipes*—possesses these two characters in combination. A number of species of *Hister* occur in North America with the sides of the prothorax ciliate beneath, but they have red and black elytra—these constitute the “group *arcuatus*” of Horn or the subgenus *Spilodiscus* of Lewis. The following brief diagnoses will serve both to identify and distinguish *ciliatus* and *laevipes*.

Hister laevipes Lec.

Thorax with inner lateral stria entire, outer lateral stria abbreviated behind, usually extending to about the middle, rarely almost as long as the inner stria. First three elytral striae entire, 4th very short, basal; 5th absent. Sutural stria

almost entire. Inner subhumeral stria deep and distinct on apical half, absent on basal half. Pygidium practically without punctures, sometimes a few small punctures at basal angles or along basal margin. Prosternal lobe broadly rounded in front. Anterior tibiae triangular, without external teeth. Size extremely variable, length 3.5-6.5 mm.

Specimens in our collection from N. Y., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss. Marseul (1853, Monograph p. 234) records it from Mexico and Brazil.

Hister ciliatus Lewis.

Thorax with inner lateral stria entire, outer lateral stria abbreviated behind, at most extending to the middle, and sometimes consisting only of a short apical line. First four elytral striae entire, 5th short and apical. Sutural stria moderately long, slightly abbreviated at each end. Inner subhumeral stria absent. Pygidium rather coarsely, closely, deeply and uniformly punctured. Prosternal lobe acute in front. Anterior tibiae with three broad, shallow but distinct teeth. Length 4-6 mm.

Arizona, Mexico.

The acute prosternal lobe in *ciliatus* is not mentioned in Lewis's description, but it is a good character and does not occur in many species of *Hister*. In this connection, attention should be called to *Hister (Spilodiscus) gloveri* Horn, the most outstanding character of which is the acute prosternal lobe. Like the two species under discussion, it has the sides of the prothorax ciliate beneath. The type is said to be entirely black in color, but Horn associated with it a specimen having red and black elytra. *Gloveri* apparently has not turned up in collections recently. It was unknown to Casey, and it is unknown to us. Casey suggested that a saturation with exuded grease will obscure the coloration, and that *gloveri* possibly may not be an all-black species at all. *Gloveri*, at any rate, differs from both *laevipes* and *ciliatus* in many respects, including pronotum with two entire striae, elytra with only three entire discal striae and a short sutural, anterior tibiae with the two large teeth characteristic of *Spilodiscus*.

The specimens of *ciliatus* taken by Mr. Hinton in Mexico were associated with an unidentified ant.